

1- The fixed parts of the bridge are held by a frame that is not shown on this drawing to ease understanding of the mechanism of the bridge.

2- The crankshaft is held by bearings at both side and is coupled to a bike gear that we used to deliver power to the flywheel

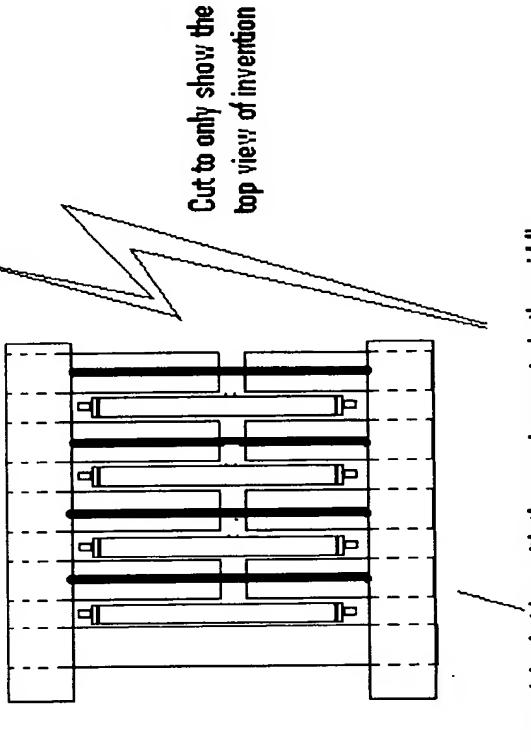
3- In order to deliver the power from the crankshaft to the flywheel we used a chain but we could have used any other well known mechanical device.

4- I built a prototype of this size just to prove that it is possible to generate a rotation with the linear movement of things. In other words, for true applications on roads or at airports or anywhere else, the size and particularities of the prototype have to be recalculated.

ur hands also ) and has been designed only to prove that it is 5- This prototype is for very slow speed applications ( and ideally, we can activate it with or

possible to create a rotation with linear movement. 6- This prototype has been designed with a 4 cylinder crankshaft but we could have used anything else. It all depends on the application but the principle stays the same

Figure 3
Application # 10/7/1662
For: USPTO, By: Alain Painchaud
Member 109834 of OIQ, Quebec



Scale:

1 unit on this drawing = 9.1429 in reality

Frame of the bridge with the moving parts in the middle

Notes:

1- The moving parts are guided in the middle by a guide and at extremities with rollers.

2- This is only a prototype and it is not intended for permanent generation of energy. 3- The road segments have not been designed for winter conditions but only to prove that it is possible l energy. to convert a linear movement into a rotation and ultimately into electrical

For USPTO, By: Alain Painchaud Top view of the invention Application # 10/71662 Figure 4

Member of 010 in Quebec, Canada, #109834

